

This Indian colony flourished, and descendants of the original group started other settlements in the surrounding area. At one time there were ten different settlements and around 2,000 people. Evidence indicates that these people enjoyed a century or more of prosperity and peace.

Around 1675 A.D. these settlers mysteriously left the region. Town Creek Indian Mound, now maintained as a tourist attraction by the Department of Archives and History of the State of North Carolina, has yielded quite a bit of archeological evidence from which a record of these early settlers has been compiled.

This area was used by Indians of a different tribe following the disappearance of these first known settlers. Some of the latter Indians were still in the area on up into the 19th Century.

Settlers of English, Scotch and Welsh ancestry came into the Montgomery County area from older settlements along the east coast. They settled along the watercourses, cleared land, and began to grow such crops as corn, wheat, flax, fruits, and vegetables. They also raised sheep, hogs and cattle. Tobacco was grown later, both for home consumption and for market.

The first blacks in the area were probably brought in as slaves by a few of the larger landowners in the late 18th Century.

By 1779 the population had increased to such a point that a new county was created from a portion of Anson County. This new county was named Montgomery after the Revolutionary War General Richard Montgomery, who died in the Battle of Quebec. Continual growth required another division of the area. In 1841 that portion of Montgomery County west of the Yadkin-Pee Dee River was taken to form Stanley County.

In its early days, the Town of Biscoe was known as Filo. The Page family owned and operated the Page Lumber Company at Filo. This family also owned the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad which passed through Filo. The Pages shipped lumber from Filo to a commission merchant in Philadelphia, Major Henry Biscoe. In